

Athens denies report of offer to PLO

ATHENS (R) — Greece has flatly denied a Beirut press report at the government had told the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) it was ready to accept some PLO commandos on a Greek island. Chief government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas described the report as "completely inaccurate." Official sources said the government's position had not changed since last weekend, when it said it was prepared to provide ships to help evacuate Palestinian commandos if PLO leader Yasser Arafat approved, but that there was no prospect of any Palestinians settling in Greece. The government also said last weekend Greece would be ready to contribute a small unit of not more than 300 men to a peacekeeping force in Lebanon if the United States, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, Israel and the PLO agreed.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة منشورة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Begin sets deadline for PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said Saturday Palestinian commandos had less than a month to get out of Beirut and that it was willing to offer them conditional "temporary sanctuary." Addressing a rally called to express support for government policies in Lebanon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said: "This week we heard from the United States that the political negotiations on removing the terrorists from Beirut haven't got 30 days."

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Yasson: Palestinian determination will lead to a state

IS (R) — French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said Saturday Palestinian determination would lead eventually to a state in territory occupied by Israel. French ministers in recent years have said that only Palestinian determination can bring peace and stability to the East. "Self-determination of the Palestinian people will lead to a state," Mr. Yasson told a radio interviewer. "I can imagine a Palestinian state that the centre of his was not there where he came from," he asked, adding: "Where the state was, which is to say, in occupied territories. That's not."

ro releases detainees

RO (R) — The Egyptian government Saturday ordered the release of 453 detainees from a 1,600 people held since September for allegedly stirring sectarian strife. An Interior Ministry statement said released did not endanger country's security. It said the release accorded with President Mubarak's instructions to release all not found guilty of terrorism. The government has released in small groups since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in October. Those released day included lawyer Ahmad al-Islambouli, father of First Deputy Khalid al-Islambouli who was executed in April for his part in the assassination.

erals call sanctions Israel

EXPORT, England (R) — The Liberal Party urged the European community Saturday to impose trade sanctions on Israel for its withdrawal from occupied territories. The party's policy-making council recognised the time the Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and asked for it to be involved in future peace negotiations. "It is a considerable advance on our Liberal policy and marks an increase of sympathy for the Palestinian cause and criticism of the Israeli regime," Lord Lewin, the Liberal defence spokesman, said. The motion was passed by a four-to-one majority in the Liberal Party council.

ish Rail s inconclusive

DON (R) — Leaders of British train drivers failed to agree day night on whether to call national strike and accept a formula worked out by trade union chiefs. The five of the Associated Societies of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF) adjourned until making a decision and is to meet again Sunday, an ASLEF spokesman said. (Earlier on page 7)

ish propaganda loses job

SAW (R) — Stefanowski has lost his powerful Poland's party propaganda after a fierce struggle at the Communist Party, party said. Mr. Stefanowski has been blamed for the failure to win party credibility among Polish seven months after the party takeover in response to challenge of the now-odded Solidarity union.

outi foreign minister dies

DUTI (R) — The foreign minister of Djibouti, Idriss Farah, died in the American capital in Paris Saturday, a press statement said. Mr. Farah was made agriculture minister after the country's independence from France in 1977 as then interior minister for years.

Israel charges PLO violated truce

Beirut talks continue

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Talks aimed at peacefully ending Israel's month-old siege of West Beirut appeared to be inching forward again Saturday as a ceasefire around the city held for sixth day running. The American-led talks had been deadlocked for a week over the crucial question of where the 5,000 to 6,000 Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters constant touch with the PLO, to discuss a new PLO proposal that Israel agree to a commando pullback to positions elsewhere in Lebanon while final foreign destinations were arranged. Israeli officials have reacted coolly to the idea, but Israeli Foreign Ministry chief David Kimche has travelled to East Beirut to see Mr. Habib for the first time in several days.

PLO on full alert for Israeli attack

AMMAN (Petra) — Reports and information reaching the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) indicate that Israel is preparing for an all-out assault on West Beirut, according to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

He said in a message to the Palestinian fighters in the city that in view of the situation they should be on full alert and take all measures and preparations to confront the Israeli attack. Mr. Arafat's message was distributed by the PLO office in Amman.

ers in Beirut would go if an agreement for their withdrawal was reached.

The PLO has agreed to principle to withdraw, as demanded by Israel, but the peace effort foundered when Syria said it would not accept the fighters on its territory, a solution keenly sought by the negotiators.

Special U.S. peace envoy Philip Habib, the key link with Israel, Saturday met Lebanese government chiefs, who in turn are in

Mr. Kimche will presumably report back to the Israeli cabinet at its weekly meeting Sunday on whether the talks offer any real signs of progress.

As negotiators discussed the PLO's suggestion for an interim withdrawal, it was still being suggested here that Syria's refusal to accept the fighters could be altered.

The White House has

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Reagan replies to Assad's message

U.S. 'exerting efforts to reduce Palestinian suffering in Lebanon'

DAMASCUS (R) — President Reagan has told Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that he is trying hard to reduce the suffering of the Palestinian people, it was officially announced here Saturday.

State-controlled Damascus Radio said Mr. Reagan was replying to greetings from President Assad for U.S. Independence Day.

According to the Arabic broadcast version, the U.S. leader said: "I know that this is a time of special concern for Syria in view of the tragic events which have taken place in Lebanon."

He added that his special envoy, Philip Habib, was working continuously to stop the fighting, avert further loss of life and help find a peaceful solution to the Israeli siege of West Beirut.

"I can affirm that these efforts will continue and that our aim will remain the establishment of a strong Lebanese government able to exercise full sovereignty over all

its territory," he said. "We also have in mind the ordeal of the Palestinian people and are exerting major efforts to alleviate the Palestinians' suffering."

In his message to President Reagan, President Assad said he hoped the U.S. leader would adopt towards the Israeli invasion of Lebanon an attitude consistent with U.S. commitments as a permanent member of the Security Council, and with the genuine interests of the American people.

U.S. Independence Day had come at a time when the whole world was preoccupied with Israel's invasion of a sovereign state which was a member of the Arab League and the United Nations, President Assad said.

"It is also preoccupied with the extermination was launched by Israel against the Palestinian people struggling for their rights," he added.

Turkey presents draft constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey took a step on the road back to democracy Saturday when a draft constitution, which officials said provided for strong presidential powers, was presented to the consultative assembly.

The chairman of the constitutional committee, Orhan Aldikacti, told a press conference that the draft was aimed at preventing any recurrence of conditions leading to a military coup on Sept. 12, 1980, which brought the present regime of Gen. Kenan Evren to power.

A president under the new constitution would be able to dissolve

parliament "if he deems necessary," Mr. Aldikacti said.

He would also be able to declare a state of emergency, ratify or veto government decrees, partly or wholly reject legislation and could take all necessary precautionary measures in times of extreme crisis, according to a copy of the draft distributed to the press.

The new president, widely expected to be Gen. Evren following Turkey's scheduled return to democracy in 1984, would be elected by the National Assembly for a seven-year term.

The draft constitution will be debated by the consultative



Qasem returns from Nicosia

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem returned here Saturday after attending an extraordinary meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement's coordination bureau which concluded in Nicosia.

Mr. Qasem told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that in an official speech at the meeting and in contacts with members of the movement, Jordan stressed that Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its attempts to eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement are part of the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion aimed at securing the occupation and annexation of Arab territories and imposing Israeli control over the region under the pretext of the concept of Israel's security.

Mr. Qasem continued that "in view of the grave danger underlying the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the siege of West Beirut and the need to mobilise all efforts" to counter it, Jordan called for efforts to persuade Iran to stop its aggression on Iraq.

Mr. Qasem said Jordan called on the Non-Aligned Movement to urge Iran to comply with Security Council Resolution 514 as a first step to enable Iraq to direct its potential to support the Lebanese and Palestinian people against the Israeli schemes.

"If Iran continued with its war against Iraq in this critical situation, then it can be argued that the Iranian aggression was meant to coincide with the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance and both aggressions aimed at same goals," Mr. Qasem said.

Hussein cables good wishes to Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent Iraqi President Saddam Hussein a cable congratulating him, in King Hussein's name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people, on the occasion of Iraq's National Day which "takes place at a time when the great Iraqi people and the valiant Iraqi army are confronting the Iranian aggression on Iraqi territories and rights and sovereignty, and on the whole of the Arab Nation."

King Hussein stressed Jordan's support for and stand by Iraq, "praying God to grant our brothers the victory they seek."

Iraq says Iranians trapped near Basra

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Saturday that battles were raging near its southern city of Basra after Iranian forces launched their third assault in a week on Iraqi positions.

A statement by the Iraqi high command said the Iranians, who started their push Friday night, had now been surrounded and an Iraqi counter-attack had begun.

"In the framework of an organised plan, our armed forces launched the attacking Khomenei clique forces into a certain area of Iraqi territory in order to encircle them and destroy them," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted the statement as saying.

Baghdad said that the initial Iranian invasion last Tuesday penetrated 10 kilometres into Iraqi territory but that the attackers were later thrown back across the border.

In Washington, a U.S. official told reporters before the latest Iranian assault began that there appeared to be heavy fighting going on between forces approximately 100,000-strong on each side.

But he said there was no major

Iranian penetration into Iraqi territory.

As the armies fought, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein told his people that a summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement scheduled to be held in Baghdad on Sept. 6 would take place despite the war.

"The banner and radiant flame of the principles of non-alignment will be raised in Baghdad," the president declared in a speech marking the 14th anniversary of the revolution which brought the Baath Socialist Party to power in Iraq.

Diplomats said that three years ago, when Mr. Hussein became president, he was looking forward to the 1982 summit as the event that would crown his efforts to become a major force in Arab and international politics.

Prisoners and casualties

Saturday's Iraqi high command

communiqué said 550 Iranian prisoners had been taken in the latest battles and only the remnants of the attacking force remained.

They were being pursued by Iraqi troops and helicopters, it said.

In a separate statement quoted by the news agency, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi helicopters had destroyed 28 Iranian tanks in their attacks on the retreating Iranian forces. All the helicopters returned safely to base, he said.

Friday Baghdad said more than 6,000 Iranians had been killed in the first three days of the renewed fighting.

Iraq has not yet made any mention of its own casualties since the Iranian offensive began.

INA said later that Taha Yassin Ramadan, a senior member of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, had left for visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

It quoted Mr. Ramadan as saying he would discuss matters of mutual interest "especially since the Arab World is passing through

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Baghdad commemorates revolution

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — The biggest city, near which fierce fighting has gone on since Iran launched its invasion of this country last Tuesday.

As the latest phase of the Gulf war unfolded, mass rallies were being held in Baghdad and other Iraqi cities to mark the revolutionary anniversary.

To emphasise an atmosphere of

normality, officials spoke of 500 million dinars (\$1.5 billion) being earmarked for various new development projects.

In addition arrangements are going ahead for the non-aligned summit conference scheduled to open in Baghdad on Sept. 6.

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Non-aligned communique pledges full support for Palestinians

PLO will stay in Beirut, Khaddoumi declares

NICOSIA (R) — A Palestinian leader said Saturday that commandos surrounded by Israeli forces in Beirut would remain in the city.

"We are there to stay," Farouk Kaddoumi, foreign affairs spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said.

Mr. Kaddoumi was speaking to reporters shortly before the final session of a three-day ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement called to discuss ways of helping some 6,000 PLO commandos encircled in West Beirut.

The formation of the com-

muniqué, which along with the criticism of the U.S. took up most of the long discussion of the communique, has still to be announced.

Delegates from about 60 of the movement's 97 member-states have attended the Nicosia meeting.

Some members led by Egypt opposed a motion by some others—including Syria, Cuba, Algeria and Iran, along with the PLO—to denounce Washington for its "collusion" in Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

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The U.S. has been leading protracted talks on Israel's demand that all PLO forces should leave Lebanon.

The draft communique calls for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Israel by non-aligned and other countries and the United Nations. But Mr. Kaddoumi said any sanctions would be left to individual nations to impose.

The draft urged all states to take appropriate measures by severing

relations with Israel.

But he said it was very difficult "in the current situation... of (Israeli) Prime Minister (Menachem) Begin's aggressive policies" to persuade the Arabs and Palestinians to accept such far-reaching suggestions.

He said PLO leader Yasser Arafat was prepared to give formal recognition to Israel.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP, who returned from a visit to Jordan and Egypt on Thursday, said Friday that the European community was interested in working towards a common Western position over Lebanon with the United States.

Sudan joins call for Arab summit

CAIRO (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri was Saturday quoted as saying that he supported Egypt's call for an Arab summit to discuss the Lebanese conflict.

"This is a last appeal to the Arab leaders to unite their efforts and map out a joint strategy," he told the official Middle East News Agency (MENA).

President Hosni Mubarak has called for the summit on Thursday to also discuss the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and the Ethiopian-Somali dispute.

Moellemann calls for Israel's isolation

BONN (R) — The foreign policy spokesman of West Germany's free democratic party (FDP), the junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government, has called on the West to stop all financial and military support for Israel until it softened its "aggressive policies."

Together with the Europeans, the Americans must exert massive pressure on Israel to change its policies," Juergen Moellemann said Saturday in an interview with the conservative Neue Osnabruecker Zeitung.

"I am thinking of the immediate withdrawal by the Western world of all financial and military aid for Israel, until Israel becomes more reasonable."

Mr. Moellemann said there was a danger of world war if the Arab states did not come up with joint proposals to resolve the critical situation in Lebanon and the Gulf war. He called for a Middle East peace conference involving the U.S., the Soviet Union, all Middle East countries and the PLO.

West Germany should show its willingness for such an initiative by conducting talks with the PLO, he said. He also called on the U.S. and the Soviet Union to give up their "roles of quasi spectators" and put forward peace proposals for the Middle East.

Mr. Moellemann said he believed the eight-point peace plan proposed by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia should be seriously

discussed at an Arab summit.

But he said it was very difficult "in the current situation... of (Israeli) Prime Minister (Menachem) Begin's aggressive policies" to persuade the Arabs and Palestinians to accept such far-reaching suggestions.

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Saud, Khaddam to urge implementation of U.N. resolutions on Lebanon

Arab delegation to meet Reagan Tuesday

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Arab League Ambassador Clovis Maksoud told a press conference at his offices here Friday that the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia will be asking President Reagan next week for "expeditious implementation" of the United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for a ceasefire in Lebanon and withdrawal of Israeli troops from that war-torn country.

The two Arab foreign ministers, Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria

and Prince Saud Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia, will see Mr. Reagan on Tuesday. Dr. Maksoud said their visit to Washington would be in fulfillment of an Arab League decision to convey to the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council "the urgent need for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 508 and 509" that were approved unanimously by the 15-member international body soon after Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6.

He added that the unfolding

Israeli invasion "has created circumstances which became imperative for the permanent Security Council members to see to it that these resolutions are implemented and not ignored, and that the invasion and the military operations of Israel and the carnage it has done in the cities of Lebanon do not constitute a new fact."

Similar visits by Arab League foreign ministers have been undertaken in Moscow, London and Paris.

"Congratulations to Shultz"

At this point, Dr. Maksoud took the opportunity to convey on behalf of the Arab League "our congratulations to George Shultz" on the occasion of his confirmation as U.S. secretary of state, expressing hope that the change "augurs a healthier dialogue than existed before."

He continued: "Although Shultz remains committed to the constance of

(Continued on page 3)

Somalia reports renewed clashes

NAIROBI (R) — Fighting appeared to be continuing along Somalia's border with Ethiopia Saturday despite Somalia's assertion that it has beaten back an invasion force after two weeks of fighting.

The official Somali News Agency said Somali gunners Saturday shot down one of eight Soviet-made MiG fighters which attacked Galka, capital of the central Mudug region where much of the fighting has taken place. The agency did not mention any fighting on the ground.

Somalia says that the invasion force is made up of Ethiopian

troops, but the Addis Ababa government says only Somali rebels fighting President Mohammad Siad Barre's government are involved.

The Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF) said in a telex to Reuters in Nairobi Saturday that its forces had consolidated positions at border towns it claimed to have captured.

Friday Somali Radio quoted President Siad Barre as telling security chiefs on Thursday night that the invaders had been dealt a humiliating defeat and had been repulsed.

It did not say in what region the

attackers had been beaten nor whether they had been driven back across the border into Ethiopia.

The SDSF said their forces repulsed a Somali counter-attack on Wednesday and Thursday, killing 250 "enemy troops" and wounding 500. It said there was fighting at Baira and Matuban, regional capitals where the offensive started.

The statement denied that the anti-government force was composed almost exclusively of Ethiopian troops, saying: "The conflict is purely internal and the SDSF will win."

MIDDLE EAST

Joint Arab economic action and the role of the Council of Arab Economic Unity

The following is the full text of a lecture given by the author at the Royal Institute for International Relations in Brussels in June. Dr. Kaddori is secretary-general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity which is based in Amman.

I. Introduction

Since the end of World War II the phenomenon of establishing regional economic groupings has been growing to the extent that they now include groupings of free market economies and centrally planned economies, and groupings of economies at different levels of growth and development in various regions of the world.

In many aspects, the Arab states have the qualifying potentials of establishing an economic grouping of their own. They have a relatively large population, approximately 180 millions in 1982, abundant natural and financial resources, and similar development levels. Moreover, the people living in Arab states belong predominantly to one nation, speak predominantly one language and share the same history and aspirations, which makes their economic grouping basically an expression of the unity that already links the different parts of their nation.

Economic unity among Arab countries is believed to have many significant economic benefits for these countries, in addition to the fact that it serves their common strategic goals. For these goals the Arab Economic Unity Agreement, was prepared and approved by the Arab League in 1957 and it has been in force since April 30, 1954.

The approval of this agreement was indeed an expression of the desire to move the joint Arab economic action to an advanced stage in terms of basic grounds, targets and the mechanism for decision making. In fact, this agreement by its basic idea of economic unity has become an important event in the history of joint Arab economic action.

II. Historical development of the joint Arab economic action

Historically, the beginning of joint Arab economic action dates as far back as Oct. 7, 1944 when Arab countries, signed the Alexandria Protocol in which the principles of establishing the Arab League and increasing cooperation among Arab countries in economic, cultural, social and other fields were established.

On the basis of this protocol, the Charter of the Arab League was approved on March 23, 1945, and has been ratified by all Arab countries.

However, after the setback which the Arab experienced in Palestine in 1948, the Arab states realized the need to develop new ways of cooperation among themselves, both militarily and economically. Their efforts culminated in signing the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty on April 13, 1950. The treaty has been subsequently ratified by all Arab states.

According to that treaty an economic council was formed of ministers of economic affairs of the member states, to propose to their governments whatever is requested by them as necessary for cooperation in developing their economies. According to the amendment of Article (8) of the treaty the name of the council became the Economic and Social Council.

Over the past 20 years, many Arab organisations have been established in different lines of specialisation, ranging from specialised federations to comprehensive organisations. The Council of Arab Economic Unity in which this lecture concentrates functions within a comprehensive economic range.

This kind of organisational multiplicity imposes a great need for cooperation and coordination among the various Arab organisations. Towards this purpose a coordinating committee has been formed. It is headed by the secretary-general of the Arab League and consists of the executive heads of all Arab organisations as members.

III. The Arab Economic Unity Agreement

1. In order to provide the neces-

sary legal framework for the advancement of joint Arab action, the Arab League in mid-1950s felt the need for a new agreement that would be based on advanced foundations. Accordingly, the Arab Economic Unity Agreement has come into existence. The reasons for concluding such an agreement are clearly stated in its introduction as follows:

The signatories "desiring to organise and consolidate economic relations among the Arab League states on bases that are consistent with the natural and historical links among them; and to provide the best conditions for bolstering their economies, developing their resources and ensuring the prosperity of their countries."

Have agreed on the establishment of a complete economic unity among themselves and on the achievement of such unity in a gradual way and as fast as possible such that the transfer of their countries from the status quo to the future status is accomplished without rendering any damage to their basic interests."

So far, 13 Arab states have signed the agreement and that is slightly more than half the number of member states of the Arab League. These 13 states are Kuwait, the Arab Republic of Egypt, whose membership has been suspended, the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Democratic Republic of Sudan, The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Peoples Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Palestine.

2. The main features of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement may be summed up as the following:

a. The basic long term objective of the agreement is the achievement of economic unity among Arab countries.

b. The agreement specifies that the achievement of this objective shall guarantee for the Arab states and their citizens certain freedoms and rights; namely, freedom of personal and capital mobility, freedom of exchange of foreign and national goods and products, freedom of residence, work, employment and practice of economic activities, freedom of transportation and transit and the rights of possession, bequeath and inheritance.

Furthermore, the agreement specifies the way by which the signatories can accomplish economic unity, namely, by merging their countries into a single customs area subject to a unified administration, by unification of their customs tariff and customs legislation and regulations, by unification of import-export policies, by unification of transport and transit regulations, by signing multilateral trade and payment agreements jointly with other countries, by coordinating trade, agricultural and industrial policies and by unification of economic legislation such that it would guarantee equivalent conditions for all citizens of the signing states working in agriculture, industry and other professions.

c. The third important feature of the agreement is that the Council of Arab Economic Unity takes its decisions by a majority of at least two thirds of the votes of member states.

IV. The structure of the Council of Arab Economic Unity

The Council of Arab Economic Unity which has been established as the highest authority governing the agreement, consists of the representatives of the member states who are usually the ministers of economy, finance or trade. It is headed alternately by each of the representatives for a period of one year.

The council meets twice a year. Each meeting is preceded, a month earlier, by a meeting of the ministers' deputies. The deputies discuss the follow-up report for the previous six months, prepare the agenda for the ministerial meeting, and draft the recommended resolutions.

The council is considered to be, financially and administratively,

an independent entity that has its own budget and its own rules and regulations. The budget is determined by the council each year and member states subscribe to it in fixed percentages.

The General Secretariat of the council is headed by a secretary-general who is appointed by the council for five years term and is assisted by two assistant secretary-generals, whereas, the employees of the General Secretariat, to the extent possible, come from the different member states in more or less the same proportions as their subscriptions in the budget.

V. Achievements of the Council of Arab Economic Unity

In spite of the sometimes difficult circumstances surrounding the joint Arab action in general, the Council of Arab Economic Unity during the past 18 years of its existence has been able to accumulate a considerable number of outstanding achievements.

1. The Arab Common Market:

The resolution to establish The Arab Common Market was taken by the council on Aug. 13, 1964. The aims of the market are specified in the text of that resolution as the accomplishment of the following freedoms among member states of the market:

- Freedom of personal and capital mobility.
- Freedom of exchange of foreign and national goods and products.
- Freedom of residence, work, employment and practice of economic activities.
- Freedom of transport, transit and use of transport vehicles, ports and civilian airports.

The resolution specifies how the national products that are traded between the member states of the Common Market are to be exempted from all custom and similar taxes. The exemption has been accomplished in stages which have ended in 1971.

The member states of the Arab Common Market are Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

2. Multilateral agreements

The council has initiated several multilateral agreements among Arab states with the aim of achieving the objectives of the Economic Unity Agreement.

So far 10 multilateral agreements have been concluded for the purpose of establishing a common system of social insurance, facilitating labour mobility, organising transit trade, avoiding double taxation, eliminating tax evasion and achieving cooperation in collection of taxes in addition to facilitating capital investment and mobility, and settling common bases for settling investment disputes between host Arab countries and the citizens of other Arab countries.

3. Joint Arab companies

Along with the objectives of economic development and integration, the council has promoted the establishment of joint venture companies in different economic sectors. Member states and non-member states of the council may share in these companies. The companies that have been established by the council so far are the following:

- The Arab Mining Company with headquarters in Amman.
- The Arab Company for Livestock Development with headquarters in Damascus, Syria.
- The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances with headquarters in Amman.
- The Arab Company for Industrial Investment with headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq.

All four companies are organised as holding companies that have independent entities. Their policies and activities are primarily determined by their boards of directors and general assemblies. Moreover, the council has recently initiated and approved the establishment of a joint Arab international transport company and a joint Arab printing company.

4. Specialised Arab unions and federations

As a practical approach for increasing cooperation and coordination among production and service enterprises in any one

field, the Council of Arab Economic Unity has relied on the specialised Arab unions and federations. So far 13 federations have been established. They are specialised in coordination of textile industries, chemical fertilisers industries, engineering industries, food industries, cement and construction material industries, paper industries, leather industries, fish and sugar production in addition to coordination of sea port services, railways, land transport and shipping services.

5. Planning

The Council of Arab Economic

"In spite of the sometimes difficult circumstances surrounding the joint Arab action in general, the Council of Arab Economic Unity during the past 18 years of its existence has been able to accumulate a considerable number of outstanding achievements... Along with the objectives of economic development and integration, the council has promoted the establishment of joint venture companies in different economic sectors."

Unity has concentrated primarily on two aspects of planning:

- Coordination between development plans of Arab countries.
- The formulation of a joint Arab development plan.

For this purpose, the General Secretariat of the council has been working for several years on the preparation of a joint Arab development plan. Efforts in this respect are being continued in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Arab League.

6. Unification of legislation

In this broad field of unification the Unified Customs Law which was approved by the council in 1975 stands as a significant example. The member states have been requested to adopt this law during a transitional period of time.

The council has also approved a guide to unified customs settlements in an effort to establish a common ground for the unification of customs tariff and legislation.

7. Road and railway networks

The council has proposed road and railway networks to establish the needed linkage among Arab countries and between them and other countries.

Currently, work on building the remaining proposed sections of the two networks is being sponsored and financed by individual countries, and Arab national funds.

8. The Arab Monetary Fund

The Arab Monetary Fund has been established upon the initiative of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, and has commenced work in 1977.

9. Technical assistance

The council provides annual assistance for developing statistical capabilities to the least developed member states.

The council also has a special assistance programme for the establishment and development of long-term planning units in member states.

10. Cooperation with international organisations

In line with the council's interest in establishing mutual cooperative relations with international organisations, the General Secretariat up to 1981 has concluded and signed agreements for cooperation with the U.N. Development Programme, the General Secretariat of the U.N. Conference for Trade and Development, the International Trade Centre, the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation, the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Customs Coop-

eration Council and the European communities.

VII. The economic resolutions of the 11th Arab summit conference, held in Amman Nov. 25-27, 1980

In view of the special emphasis of the 11th Arab summit conference on economic issues in general and on the future development of joint Arab action, in particular, it may be useful to mention very briefly here the four

very important step in Arab economic history due to its clear emphasis on Arab unity and development, and its adoption of the principle of planning the joint Arab economic sector on the basis of successive five year plans.

2. The Charter of the National Economic Action:

The second basic document is the charter of the National Economic Action, in which it has been endeavoured to include sound and stable principles and bases for Arab-Arab economic relations, and for Arab-International economic relations.

3. The Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States:

The agreement states that the contracting parties shall allow the free mobility of Arab capital

tries shall undertake to protect the investor and safeguard his investment and its returns.

4. The Decade of Joint Arab Development

In the 11th Arab summit conference, five oil-producing Arab countries, namely: Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, The United Arab Emirates and Qatar committed themselves to allocate \$5000 million for financing the First Decade of Joint Arab Development (1981-1990).

VIII. Arab-European relations

It is worth noting here that Arab countries historically and traditionally have had broader and longer economic relations with countries of Western Europe than with any other group of countries. As a result, Arab economies have become oriented towards Western Europe both as a market for their exports and a source of their imports as well as looking to Europe as a source of modern technology and a market for investing their financial surpluses.

Even though Arab economic relations have been increasingly extended to other parts of the world during the last two decades, countries of Western Europe and particularly the European Economic Community (EEC) countries still have a major share in Arab trade and economic relations with other countries. For example, the value of Arab exports to EEC countries increased considerably during the period 1970-1980, from \$8 billions in 1970 to \$34 billions in 1980, and to \$69 billions in 1980. The share of EEC countries in Arab exports was 53.8% in 1970-1972 and 34.3% in 1980.

On the other hand Arab imports from EEC countries increased quite rapidly during the period 1970-1980 and at about the same rate as their imports from EEC countries increased from \$3.7 billions in 1970 to \$34.5 billions in 1978, and to \$52 bil-

lions in 1980. However, EEC share in total Arab imports was 43.6% in 1970-1972 and 45.2% in 1980.

For Europe, economic relations with Arab countries are of special importance due to the following facts:

1. The political geography of Europe makes European countries relatively more dependent on imports (raw materials and energy) and exports (manufactured goods and some agricultural products and services) than the United States. For example, foreign trade constitutes about 25% of the European GNP, whereas it does not exceed 9% for the U.S.

2. Arab countries occupy a vital position in European economy in view of the fact that Europe obtains 70% of its imports of petroleum, 26.3% of natural gas imports as 17.8% of its oil products imports from Arab countries.

3. European exports to Arab countries increased from 7.1% in 1973 to 15.1% of total exports in 1979 whereas imports from Arab countries increased from 14.3% in 1973 to 18.6% of total imports in 1979.

4. Arab petroleum financial surpluses provide a good source of funds for investment in Europe and a source of foreign exchange for improving balance of payment positions for some European countries.

Because of strategic considerations, any positive development of economic relations between the two regions shall enhance internationally the positions of both European and Arab countries.

The Arab-European Dialogue is believed to be a suitable means for realising the economic and political objectives of both Arab and European countries, enforcing the position of the two groups of countries internationally and achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the Arab region.



Fakhri Kaddori

economic documents that have been adopted by the conference:

1. The Strategy of the Joint Arab Economic Action:

This document represents a

among their countries, and shall encourage and facilitate its investment in accordance with their plans and programmes for economic development.

Moreover, the contracting coun-

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

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4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.

5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.

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Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name:
Address:
Signature:

هنا مكان الإعلان

Ramadan: A month to purify souls

By Riyad Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Doing business during Ramadan in Jordan can be an extremely difficult job for citizens, tourists and foreign businessmen, according to a well informed Jordanian.

Ramadan, the ninth month of the Muslim lunar calendar, is the month when all Muslims should abstain from food, drink, and tobacco from the hours of dawn till sunset. This abstinence, according to *hadith*, Mohammed's teachings, should be extended to include all forms of ill behaviour.

Of course Islam made exceptions for people who are physically incapable of fasting which includes the sick, the elderly, the traveller (a distance longer than 10 kilometres), the soldier at war and the pregnant woman (or shortly after she has given birth). These people can eat as normal and fast the same number of days later, after the cause has gone; if the cause (like a chronic illness) prevents fasting at any time, the Muslim can make up for it either by feeding a needy person a number of meals equivalent to the number of fasting days missed, or by feeding one meal to a number of needy people equivalent to the

number of fasting days missed. The object of this is to purify the soul, to develop the stamina to work and produce despite the discomfort of hunger and thirst, and through this discomfort, to develop greater compassion with the poor.

Far from this ideal, many public and private sector employees "look at Ramadan as a period of relaxation during which they walk away from the office hours chatting with one another despite the fact that working hours are reduced during Ramadan to a total of five effective hours," according to the same source.

He put forward several arguments to vindicate his point of view: In the public sector, for instance, there is a common tendency among government employees to do crossword puzzles in their offices despite strict regulations forbidding such malpractices. As a matter of fact, this trend is more obvious during Ramadan.

When asked about the social life during Ramadan he explained that social life in Ramadan "is also different from normal". This year, for example Ramadan, came in summer and people find it difficult to practise their normal activities. Everything stops till after breakfast when people go back to their

everyday pursuits of work or leisure. Some of them for instance, walk in the streets or sometimes go to recreation areas. However, some people after eating their fill, either go downtown to shop or pay visits to relatives and friends. Some people on the other hand stay at home and watch TV programmes which are normally selected to cope with the spirit of the religious duty of fasting.

In response to a question about the reason behind the sharp drop in the number of those who fast especially among the young, he told the Jordan Times that this mainly stemmed from the fact that it is usually hard for the young to abstain from food, and pleasures all day long in the hope that this might benefit them on the long run. Moreover, young people usually believe that religious duties and practices such as fasting are restricted to the old.

An obvious feature of Ramadan, he added, is that the number of beggars, either needy or professionals increases enormously which in turn gives "a false and corrupted image" of our social life.

The outlook towards Ramadan may be undergoing a "critical change".

RSS director signs scientific exchange agreement in USSR

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Soviet academy of sciences have signed an agreement on scientific cooperation, the exchange of expertise and research on developing solar energy for various applications, RSS Director-General Albert Butros announced here Saturday.

He was speaking upon returning from a visit to the Soviet Union that lasted several days.

Under the agreement, he said the two sides will exchange visits by scientific delegations, specialists and researchers to conduct joint research projects in both countries. Dr. Butros said he also signed an action programme attached to the agreement which provides for scientific cooperation with the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan. This programme includes two joint applications on solar energy, desalination of sea water and water-pumping operations, Dr. Butros added. He said

that the three-year renewable agreement will be put into force at the start of 1983.

While in the Soviet Union, Dr. Butros also took part in a conference on urgent problems facing Asia.



RSS Director-General Albert Butros

Ministry warns against illegal foreign labour

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Interior Ministry has sent memoranda to various ministries and government departments cautioning them against employing foreign labour without abiding by ministry regulations and the Foreign Workers Law.

The ministry said that a number of departments have been employing foreign workers in Jordan

without heeding the provisions of the Foreign Workers Law and regulations for issuing work and residence permits to aliens, something which is considered a violation of laws and results in the imposition of fines on such workers.

Attached to the memoranda were regulations governing the employment of foreigners in the country.

University of Jordan to take part in Oxford seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will take part in a seminar of Arab studies which is due to open at Oxford University in Britain on Tuesday.

Participants in the three-day

seminar will discuss subjects dealing with history, civilisation and antiquities in addition to other studies on the Arabian Peninsula. Dr. Khalid Karaki from the university's Faculty of Arts will attend the seminar.

Prince Hassan meets Pym, Hurd during London visit

LONDON (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday received at his residence in London British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd. The two sides discussed Middle East issues, particularly the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Iranian aggression on Iraq.

Prince Hassan called on the British Government to do its best to ensure a complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions and in compliance with the international will which clearly condemned the aggression and sympathised with the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

The Crown Prince stressed the need to clearly deal with the roots of the tension in the region by con-

centrating on finding a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East issue which would secure the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future

and to establish their state on Palestinian soil.

This matter, the Prince added, necessitates the Palestine Liberation Organisation's full participation in the efforts aimed at establishing a just and comprehensive peace.

Prince Hassan also stressed that the Iranian aggression on Iraq constitutes a new stage of challenging the Arab Nation and increases the tension in the region. He pointed out that the international community expressed its desire to end the war and to give the United Nations secretary-general the chance to contain the crisis and to provide a final solution.

Prince Hassan expressed the hope that international efforts would unite to end the fighting and to enable Iraq to obtain its just historical rights.



Athens mayor declares support for Palestinian cause in letter to Ajlouni

AMMAN (Petra) — Athens Municipal Council has allocated one million drachmas for the relief of victims in Lebanon and will sponsor and support any activity by Athenians against Israel's invasion of that country. This came in a letter sent to Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni by Athens Mayor Isam Ajlouni.

He said that the council has authorised him to carry out this decision and to inform other European municipalities of the measures

taken in this respect.

The Athenian Municipal Council has emphasised its total support for the Lebanese people and the Palestinian fighters in their just struggle which, it is hoped, will be crowned with victory, the message said.

According to the message, the council strongly condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its barbaric attack on the Palestinian people, and called for an

immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory.

In commenting on the message, Mayor Ajlouni praised Athens Municipal Council and said he conveyed the message to Amman Municipal Council whose members voiced their pride in and appreciation for this stand.

The council will shortly send a reply to Athens Municipal Council, Mr. Ajlouni said.

Maraqa meets Japanese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan News Agency, Petra Director Jawad Maraqa conferred here Saturday with Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Keiichi Tachibana. They discussed cooperation between Jordan and Japan in the exchange of news.

Jordan donates \$1¼m in aid for Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has transferred \$250,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva to help relief operations for victims of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Finance Minister Saleem Masa'deh announced Saturday.

He said that the sum constitutes part of the contributions collected

from Jordanian individuals and institutions to help relieve the Palestinian and Lebanese people in Lebanon.

The contributions are being collected by a special ministerial committee formed by the prime minister following Israel's invasion.

Jordan's ambassador meets Tunisian labour minister

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador Nabih Al Nimr met here Saturday with Tunisian Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Mohammad Al Nasser.

They reviewed labour-related affairs and cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia in the bilateral exchange of expertise and visits by specialists in labour affairs.

Yarmouk University to take part in Baltimore conference

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University will participate in an international conference on social development which will open in Baltimore, USA Sunday.

The conference will discuss several working papers and research studies on social development to

be presented by participants to the 10-day conference, according to the director of the university's Department of Economics who will take part in the conference.

He said he will submit a working paper to the conference dealing with economic experience in developing nations.

Jordanian industrialists to visit Denmark next month

AMMAN (Petra) — A team representing the Jordanian industrial sector will visit Denmark towards the end of next month for a tour of industrial organisations.

The team will hold talks with Danish officials and businessmen on the possibility of launching

joint Jordanian-Danish industrial ventures in Jordan and on ways of further bolstering bilateral economic cooperation.

The Amman Chamber of Industry has called team members for a meeting early next month to discuss ways of making this visit a success.

Municipality pest fighting director ends visit to Britain

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Adnan Abdul Majid who heads Amman Municipality's Department for Combating Rodents and Insects returned to Amman Saturday at the end of a two week visit to Britain.

He toured British organisations

dealing with preventive medicine and combating insects and rodents, and discussed with them cooperation in combating these pests in Amman. Dr. Abdul Majid also visited an agricultural fair held in London recently and discussed similar topics with its organisers.

Jordan not to attend Tunis children's summer camp

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has apologised for not being able to participate in the summer camp activities which will begin in Tunis on July 25 because of the current conditions in the Arab homeland resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The 20-day summer camp is organised every year according to the agreement on the exchange of

the Jordanian and Tunisian youth concluded between the two countries with the aim of providing children from the age of seven to 14 with the opportunity to carry out recreational activities and educational contests. The apology came in a memo which the Education Ministry sent to the national organisation of summer resorts and tours in Tunisia.

Continued from page 1

Beirut negotiations inch forward

announced that the Syrian and Iraqi Arab foreign ministers, Abdul Halim Khaddam and Saïd Al Faisal, will meet resident Reagan in Washington Tuesday.

Political sources in Beirut said they felt that the fact that the ministers would see the president himself indicated that the U.S. still did not hope of achieving a breakthrough based on agreement with Syria and other Arab countries take in PLO fighters.

In the meantime, Palestinian sources said the PLO might even insist offering to remain in Lebanon disarmed if the Syrians continued to refuse to be host for fighters.

However, the latest round of talks over the proposal for an interim PLO withdrawal could all come to nothing, as have previous ideas over the past month, if Israel insists on its demand that fighters leave Lebanon rectly.

Lebanese rivals meet

Two Lebanese leaders from left and right also met Saturday to discuss the future of the country if the LO leaves.

Lebanese leftists, loosely allied

to the PLO, fear domination by right-wing factions if the Palestinians pull out.

The leader of the Druze minority, Walid Junblatt, met the leader of the right-wing Falangist militia, Bashir Gemayel, to discuss the issue. Political sources said they

'PLO will remain in Beirut'

diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with Israel.

The U.N. Security Council is also called upon "to apply, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Israel."

Most non-aligned countries have no diplomatic relations with Israel, and delegates at the Nicosia conference conceded that the chances of U.N. punishment of Israel were next to none in view of U.S. opposition.

The conference sources quoted the draft communiqué as repeating earlier non-aligned statements that the U.N. secretary-general should launch a fresh initiative for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"No negotiations or any other

steps, in the current situation or otherwise, must take place without the full and equal participation of the PLO, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," the draft said.

It called upon all countries to refrain from giving Israel "any military, material or other support which would allow it to persist in its aggressive, inhuman and expansionary policy."

The draft said: "The ministers welcomed the positive and encouraging attitude taken by a number of member states of the European Economic Community in relation to the latest developments in Lebanon."

Delegates said this referred particularly to France, which has also been engaged in efforts to find a solution to the critical situation in Lebanon.

discussed the idea of a governmental of national unity to avert factional fighting.

West Beirut was quiet, although the Israeli military said commandos had violated the truce by firing on troop positions around the city's southern suburbs.

Plentiful supplies of fruit and vegetables were available despite the Israeli blockade, although traders said there were shortages of flour, fuel and cooking gas.

Israel reported fresh ceasefire violations along the Lebanese frontlines and said negotiations for the PLO withdrawal appeared to be leading nowhere.

The military high command announced that two commandos were killed during the night when the Palestinians attacked Israeli positions near Jubb Janin in Lebanon's eastern sector.

A spokesman said the incident was one in a chain of attacks, mainly involving small arms, by Palestinian squads based in Syrian-held territory near the Karoun Lake.

In the Beirut region, an Israeli soldier was wounded by sniper fire directed at positions near Beirut's International Airport, the spokesman said.

The renewed clashes were reported as government officials said they had no indication that the negotiations for PLO withdrawal from Beirut were leading anywhere.

The officials said no reports signalling a breakthrough have been received from Mr. Habib.

he spoke of "vicious Western attempts to present Iran as a force threatening the regional states" adding that it had been repeatedly announced that Iran had no design on other territories.

"Our move on the battlefronts was a step in the direction of restoring security in the region," he contended.

"We are no greedy to occupy any country and countries of the region should know that it is in their interest to live beside a revolutionary, Islamic and powerful Iran."

The prime minister said Iran would shortly carry out a cabinet reshuffle, introducing a minister for the revolutionary guards, the Islamic volunteers who operate virtually as a second army alongside the regular forces and have played a major role in the 22-month war against Iraq.

Interviewed on Tehran Radio, Mr. Mousavi referred to Western concern over rising tension in the Gulf since Iranian ground forces crossed the border into Iraq.

Interviewed on Tehran Radio, Mr. Mousavi denied press reports that his trip to Algeria was to seek Algerian mediation to end the Gulf war. He said it was at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohammad Abdelghani to dis-

licate circumstances that require increased consultation to avert catastrophes."

Iraqi air raids

Ninety-five people died and nearly 600 were injured when Iraqi planes bombed in the western Iranian city of Hamedan Friday, Tehran Radio said.

The radio, quoting the provincial public health chief, said rescue operations were continuing and indicated that more bodies might be found.

Hamedan is the site of a major Iranian air base 250 kilometres from the Iraqi border. Iraqi bombers also hit four other Iranian cities Friday, but no casualty figures have been given.

Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi, speaking before leaving for a visit to Algeria, said the only way to confront such raids was by

Algerian mediation?

Mr. Mousavi denied press reports that his trip to Algeria was to seek Algerian mediation to end the Gulf war. He said it was at the invitation of Prime Minister Mohammad Abdelghani to dis-

trators and he has already warned the country to expect zero growth for the next 12 months during his campaign.

Austere lifestyle

Mr. De La Madrid is known for his relatively austere lifestyle and his crusade against corruption rings more true than those of many previous PRI candidates as he has no business interests. "He is a banker and lawyer by instinct, not a politician with mass appeal and I think this will show during his six-year term," said one diplomat.

Mr. De La Madrid has pledged to follow his predecessor's line in foreign policy—that of a leading voice of the Third World—some

anti-intervention and generally favouring leftist guerrillas whom Mexico sees as the modern equivalent of the heroes of its 1911 revolution. This stance will almost certainly lead to continued disagreements with Washington.

Europeans jealous over U.S. technology aid to Russians

about changes in Moscow.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany is a personal acquaintance of Mr. Shultz and is to visit him later this month. Many European governments are opposed to trade embargoes as a political weapon and even British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is a strong backer of President Reagan, has been stern in her criticism of the retrograde trade ban.

On the legislative front, the European Commission has started

proceedings at GATT in an effort to defend itself and to attack U.S. trade practices which it feels are unfair. Its next step may be to challenge Washington on its so-called disc system that allows U.S. exporters

But inevitably all these measures will take time, and European governments do not want to see tensions with Washington pro-

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Jordan Times!

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Apple (Starken)	360 / 300	Meloe	250 / 200
Apicot (Local)	300 / 200	Ohra	400 / 350
Banana	250 / 200	Onion (dry)	180 / 120
Banana (Mukammam)	225 / 180	Onion (green)	340 / 200
Beans	360 / 300	Pasley	100 / 100
Beans (string)	360 / 300	Peas	80 / 50
Broad Beans	170 / 140	Pears (Americana)	600 / 500
Cabbage	120 / 100	Pears (Lebanese)	420 / 350
Carrot	180 / 150	Plums	240 / 200
Cherry	400 / 300	Plum (Yellow)	300 / 150
Cauliflower (white)	220 / 160	Plum (Red)	150 / 120
Cherries	400 / 300	Potato (imported)	180 / 100
Cucumber (large)	180 / 150	Radiash	150 / 150
Cucumber (small)	250 / 200	Red Cherries	420 / 360
Eggplant (small)	200 / 150	Sage	450 / 340
Fennel	180 / 150	Sweet Pepper	300 / 250
Gazac	560 / 500	Tomato	220 / 150
Grapes	300 / 250	Water Melon	120 / 130

هكذا عن القصر

Soviets in dilemma over hunger strikers seeking to emigrate

By Richard Balmforth
Reuters

MOSCOW — Squeezed behind his desk under a portrait of state founder Vladimir Lenin, emigration official Sergei Fadeyev outlined the reasons why Yuri Balovlenkov and Sergei Petrov had been denied permission to emigrate.

The two men, who seek to join their American wives in the United States, could not go, he said, because state security was involved.

Furthermore, they had had contacts with Western reporters and U.S. diplomats which represented direct interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs, Mr. Fadeyev said.

But he made no reference to what made their cases unusual.

Both men have resorted to a hunger strike — a weapon which would-be Soviet emigres are

wielding more and more to bring pressure on Soviet authorities.

Food shortages going back centuries have given the word "hunger" traditionally more emotional impact in the Soviet Union than in the West.

The hastily-convened press conference by Mr. Fadeyev at Moscow's visa and emigration headquarters, unusual by Moscow's standards in both timing and venue, was proof that the authorities are in a dilemma over how to stem a growing tide of hunger strikers.

At the same time, the hunger strikes have focused renewed attention on the Soviet Union's record on emigration, which Western emigration agencies say is at its lowest level for 10 years.

Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, held a 43-day fast earlier this year and has just begun a second one, while Mr. Petrov, 29, has passed the 40th day of his protest.

Diplomats following the dis-

sident scene in the Soviet Union believe the trend for the current wave of hunger strikes was set last December by Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov.

From the Volga town of Gorky where he lives in exile, the 60-year-old physicist and his wife, Yelena Bonner, launched a hunger strike to force authorities to allow their daughter-in-law to join her fiancé in the United States.

After world-wide publicity to the case, Soviet authorities decided to cut their losses and allow Liza Alexeyeva to leave, setting a precedent not lost on Soviet citizens in a similar position.

First to follow the Sakharov's was Inna Lavrova, a Soviet woman who had been trying for the past four years to join her French fiancé.

Mrs. Lavrova, 43, took to her high-rise Moscow apartment and for a month sipped only mineral water. Soviet authorities told her

she would never be allowed to leave, then suddenly allowed her fiancé to visit her in the Soviet Union.

The couple were married in Moscow and she left for the West with her teenage daughter several days later in late February. Her hunger strike lasted 36 days.

Then in April, three men and three women, members of the self-styled "divided families group", announced they were taking similar action.

The group was founded in November, 1980, and individuals in it had been campaigning for years to join wives and husbands in the West.

Iosif Kibitsky, Andrei Frolov, Tatyana Lozansky, Tatyana Azure, Marija Jungutene and Mr. Balovlenkov based their appeals unsuccessfully on the 1975 East-West Helsinki agreements.

On April 2, the six started a

10-day hunger strike. When this drew no response from the authorities, they began a fast to the death on May 10.

They learned of their change of fortunes in different ways.

Mr. Frolov, a 51-year-old journalist married to an American whom he met in Moscow in 1980, concluded his hunger strike on June 11 after being promised an exit visa. He left Moscow for Chicago nine days later.

Next came Mrs. Lozansky and Mrs. Azure. Mrs. Lozansky, daughter of a high-ranking general in the Soviet civil defence apparatus, had divorced her husband, Eduard, in 1975 to allow him to emigrate with the idea of joining him later.

She began her hunger strike after persistent refusal by authorities to let her go, but called it off after her father assured her he would intercede for her to be allowed to go.

Mrs. Azure, a 30-year-old phy-

sicist who married her French husband in 1979, resumed eating on June 2 after being told she could re-apply for emigration, a sign which she interpreted optimistically.

Mr. Kibitsky, a 36-year-old artist married to a West German schoolteacher, was handed an exit visa on July 2. He had earlier ended his fast after 36 days when he was advised that his health was seriously endangered.

One exception to the pattern of success is Mrs. Jungutene. Married to a Soviet defector, she returned to her native Lithuania in June believing she would be allowed to emigrate. No-one has heard from her since.

Mr. Balovlenkov ended his fast on June 21, the day he says he was promised a visa to go. Authorities deny this and he began another hunger strike on July 5.

Mr. Petrov, a freelance photographer not linked to the "divided families group", had meanwhile

begun a water-only fast on June 2 to be allowed to rejoin his wife, a law student in North Carolina.

Officially, opposition to their departure is that state security is involved, a reference apparently to Mr. Balovlenkov's former job as a computer programmer and Mr. Petrov's employment in a scientific research institute six years ago.

But Moscow's dilemma goes deeper than that.

Hunger strikes are regarded in the Soviet Union as Western phenomena, the last resort of a Western citizen struggling against the blows dealt him by an uncaring capitalist society and the cruelty of "imperialism".

When Irish Republican guerrilla Bobby Sands died on hunger strike in May, 1981, after a 66-day hunger strike, the affair was given prominent treatment in the Soviet press.

Newspapers condemned the "inhuman policy" of British Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcher's government and Sands was described as a heroic fighter for civil rights.

Some diplomats say the Soviet authorities are embarrassed by the spectacle of Soviet citizens starving themselves to death just so they can leave the Soviet Union.

The wave of hunger strikes has brought fresh attention to bear on the present low level of Soviet emigration which has fallen victim to East-West tension.

But diplomats mostly believe the authorities are troubled by settling a precedent.

But diplomats mostly believe the authorities are troubled by settling a precedent.

Some think they have decided that the line has to be drawn somewhere to prevent a flood of such protests, and they may have decided to start with Mr. Petrov and Mr. Balovlenkov.

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SPORTS

World Swimming Championships: Most exciting showdown since Olympics

EAST BERLIN (R) — The most exciting swimming showdown for four years could unfold later this month when East Germany, Russia and the United States come face to face at the World Championships in Ecuador.

The Americans missed the last encounter at the Moscow Olympics two years ago.

But East Germany's chief trainer Wolfgang Richter knows how well they performed in the last World Championships in West Berlin in 1978. And he has little doubt that it is the Americans who will pose the biggest threat to his team's hopes when this year's championships get underway at Guayaquil on July 29.

"The Americans did great things in West Berlin and because they were not at Moscow because of their Olympic boycott, I think they will be out to prove they are still swimming number one," he said.

But the East German swimmers, with a total of 12 gold medals from the Moscow Olympics

are certain to play a key role in the championships.

The full East German team has not yet been named but there is little doubt that Ute Gewinger, Petra Schneider and Rica Reinisch will be included.

Gewinger holds the women's 200 metres individual medley and 100 metre breaststroke world records and Schneider the 400 metres individual medley world record which she set at Moscow.

Rica Reinisch, aged 17, holds the 100 metres and 200 metres backstroke world records, and along with Gewinger was a member of the German record breaking 4x100 metre medley relay at Moscow.

Richter expects the championships will prove tougher for his men swimmers than his world-beating women.

The men came in for some stiff criticism following the national championships in May, but top hope must be Jerg Woithe who broke his own 100 metre freestyle European record with a time of

49.81 seconds at those championships.

Woithe and the rest of East Germany's men's team, will be up against American Rowdy Gaines, world record holder in both 100 and 200 metres freestyle and the Soviet Union's Vladimir Salanikov, who equalled his 400 metres freestyle world record of 3 minutes 49.57 seconds at the recent Soviet Union's national championships.

Richter is also concerned that Ecuador's tropical climate could take its toll on his swimmers.

"We will be facing temperatures of over 30 degrees centigrade with high humidity, not exactly what our swimmers are used to," he said.

"We, like most other European teams I think, would have preferred the championship to be held somewhere else."

The high divers set off for the championships on July 22 and the swimmers two days later giving all the competitors about a week to acclimatise.

Clampett wobbles as his overnight lead dwindles

TROON, Scotland (R) — American Bobby Clampett wobbled precariously as his five-shot overnight lead dwindled to two mid-way through the third round of the British Open Golf Championship Saturday.

Clampett, who blasted the 7,067-yard Royal Troon links with a 67 and 66 in the first two rounds, finally showed some frailty by dropping a shot at the opening hole then ran up a triple bogey eight at the 577-yard fifth.

Two birdies kept his lead to five shots at the turn—none of his rivals could mount a charge—but Clampett found more trouble as he began the difficult back nine.

He was short of the green at the 10th and three-putted for a bogey, then he had another bogey on the long 11th, where he took a penalty from a gorse bush and wound up with a six.

South African Nick Price, sec-

ond overnight, bogeyed the first two holes but followed with seven pars. A birdie at 10 and a par at 11 moved him within two strokes of Clampett.

Clampett started at 11 under par but drove into a bunker on the first. He then hit over the green into rough, chipped back and two-putted for a bogey five.

He birdied the fourth with a good chip to eight feet and added another at five with a spectacular 16-yard putt.

The sixth hole was a nightmare. He bunkered his drive, caught the lip coming out and went only 20 yards into another bunker. Out of that one, he pulled his fourth shot into the crowd and his fifth found a third bunker beside the green. He pitched out to 30 feet and needed two putts.

Clampett steadied and recorded three successive pars to reach the turn in a two over par 38.

Rosberg of Finland takes pole position for Brands Hatch race

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — Keke Rosberg of Finland was only sixth fastest in final practice Saturday for Sunday's British Formula One Grand Prix, but retained pole position after setting the pace in Friday's opening session.

Williams driver Rosberg, third in the World Championship behind John Watson of Britain and Didier Pironi of France, is still awaiting his first Grand Prix triumph.

Italian Riccardo Patrese jumped from sixth to second place on the starting grid by lapping the 4.21 km circuit in one minute 9.63 seconds in his turbo-charged Brabham. But he was fractionally slower than Rosberg's initial 1:09.54 (217.74 kph).

Patrese's team mate, world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, remained third overall with the Ferrari of Pironi outside him.

Austrian Niki Lauda moved from seventh to fifth place in his McLaren while Rene Arnoux of France, who has dominated practice in his Renault several times this season, had to settle for sixth place despite a considerable improvement.

Watson, winner of the British Grand Prix at Silverstone last year, was 12th best in his McLaren but is still rated a threat for the 76-lap (319.67 km) race.

Compatriot Nigel Mansell, still troubled by the wrist he injured in a crash at the Canadian Grand Prix last month, struggled into 23rd place in his Lotus.

Rummenigge could be joining Juventus for 83-84 season

ROME (R) — West Germany's World Soccer Cup captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge could be joining Italian champions Juventus next year.

Rummenigge, twice European Footballer of the Year, said in an interview in the sporting daily, Gazzetta dello Sport, that Juventus club president Giampiero Boniperti had promised him he

would play for the Turin club in 1983-84.

Juventus already have eight European internationals at their disposal. They had six players in Italy's World Cup winning squad and have just added Polish midfielder Zbigniew Boniek and French captain Michel Platini to their star-studded side.

Rummenigge said: "I've had a lot of contact with Juventus. But I have to stay in Germany another year. I'm stuck with a commitment to a sponsor."

Hinault chasing lasting glory by winning Tour de France for the 4th time

MARTIGUES, France (R) — While others vie for the brief glory of winning a stage of the Tour de France, Bernard Hinault chases more lasting glory by winning the race for the fourth time.

"One thing's for sure," the talented Frenchman said calmly in the Pyrenees Friday. "I'm not going to be making the attacks in the next few days. What's the point of running after people who are so far behind overall?"

Hinault won the tour's prologue time-trial in Switzerland, then lost the overall lead for nine stages to Australian Phil Anderson before recapturing it on another time-trial last week.

The 14th stage of the 3,600-km tour takes place Sunday after a rest day Saturday.

Hinault seems content to finish consistently among the leaders, perhaps wary of the gruelling climbs in the Alps which lie ahead. "The hardest is still to come," he said.

Anderson, closely followed by Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk, is only three minutes 12 seconds behind Hinault and ready to

pounce. It is a situation not unfamiliar to him. Last year he challenged Hinault right up to the 19th stage, eventually finishing tenth.

Anderson is cautiously optimistic but realistic. He knows the remaining stages are weighted against him. Two of them are time-trials, where Hinault and Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands reign supreme, and three of them are tough alpine climbs.

"I'm not going to win back the yellow jersey in the Pyrenees or the Alps," he said.

Zoetemelk, winner of the 1980 tour when Hinault dropped out after injuring his knee, is a popular 36-year-old veteran riding his last race.

Like Hinault, the experienced Dutchman has been content to let others sprint to glory while he worked his way into third position overall, four minutes 31 seconds behind Hinault.

Friday he was seventh into Saint Lary Soulan on the PLA d'Adet mountain, but confident he could do better. "If it hadn't been for a broken spoke at the bottom of the PLA d'Adet, I'm convinced I would

have gained some time," he said. "I couldn't stand on the pedals—the wheel was rubbing the frame."

Fellow Dutchman Henk Kuiper, now lying eighth overall, paid tribute to Zoetemelk: "I would love to do what he is doing. It's amazing. You'll see him finish second in Paris."

So far about 20 of the original 170 entrants have dropped out, victims of the world's most demanding cycle marathon.

But others are hanging on ready to snatch at the merest hint of victory. Bernard Vallet of France, Jostein Wilmann of Norway and Dutch stars Johan van der Velde and Peter Winnen are all less than 10 minutes behind and awaiting their chance.

Irishman Sean Kelly, who won the hearts of cycling fans in the early part of the tour with his stirring sprint finishes, is still in the running in 14th place.

Beat Brey of Switzerland has fought his way up to seventh place after storming home to a mountain victory Friday a minute clear of Hinault.

Swiftfoot wins Irish Guinness Oaks

NEWBRIDGE, Ireland (R) — English filly, Swiftfoot, owned by Lord Rotherwick and ridden by Willie Carson won the Irish Guinness Oaks run over one and a half miles at the Curragh near here Saturday.

The favourite, Irish filly Prince's Polly owned by K. Fitzpatrick was second and R. More O'Ferrall's English filly Rosananti finished third of 10 runners.

Wally Swinburn rode Prince's Polly and Pat Eddery Rosananti. Swiftfoot a bay filly by Run the Gantlet out of Whitefoot by Relko is trained by Dick Hero at West Ilsley, Berkshire.

The race was worth a total of £180,087 (\$152,402) with Lord Rotherwick receiving £58,475 (\$102,331).

Top seed Clerc, unseeded. Guenthardt to meet in WCT final

ZELL AM SEE, Austria (R) —

Top-seeded Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina and unseeded Heinz Guenthardt of Switzerland qualified for the final of the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament here Satur-

day. Clerc beat third-seeded Jose Higuera of Spain 6-3, 6-1 in a one-sided semifinal lasting 90 minutes while Guenthardt needed only 70 minutes to upset fourth seeded Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia 6-1, 7-5.

Tiberti of Argentina checks Swedish challenge at Baastad tennis meet

BAASTAD, Sweden (R) — Gustavo Tiberti of Argentina prevented an all-Swedish line-up in the semifinals of the Baastad Grand Prix tennis tournament Saturday.

Tiberti beat Carl-Axel Hageskog 6-3, 6-3 in the quarter-finals to earn a semifinal place against

17-year-old Swedish prodigy Mats Wilander, the top seed.

Wilander, the French Open champion, dropped a set against Jose Lopez-Maeso of Spain before clinching a 6-2, 4-6, 6-2 triumph.

The 25-year-old Spaniard seemed on his way to an upset when he snatched the second set and broke service at the start of the third. But the young Swede broke back immediately and was never threatened during the rest of the match.

In the other quarter-finals Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden beat Bruce Derlin of New Zealand 7-6, 6-1 and Thomas Hoegstedt defeated Alejandro Corcos of Colombia 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

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for a non-refundable fee of JD 15 for each copy of each tender. JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside the country by air mail against the required fees.

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WORLD

'Hong Kong, Macao should be united with mainland'

PEKING (R) — A top Chinese leader has indicated that a clause in China's new draft constitution provides a legal basis for the reunification of China with not only Taiwan but also Hong Kong and Macao.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted senior politburo member Peng Zhen as saying China's "compatriots" in Taiwan, Hong Kong and the Portuguese colony of Macao should all carry out thorough discussion of the draft, first published in April.

The relevant clause states that China may, where necessary, set up special administrative regions operating under different laws from the rest of the country, basically meaning under non-Communist systems.

The clause has clearly all along been relevant to the island of

Taiwan, which has been ruled by the Nationalist Chinese since they were defeated on the mainland by the Communists in 1949 and which Peking wants to recover.

But Mr. Peng's statement Friday made it clear that it could equally refer to the tiny South China Sea enclave of Macao and the thriving British colony on Hong Kong. Much of the latter in theory reverts to China under a lease which expires in 1997.

Peng Zhen, a former mayor of Peking purged in the Maoist Cultural Revolution, is the highest-ranking vice-chairman of the National People's Congress and therefore de facto deputy head of state.

In his statement Vice-Chairman Peng said the clause provided a legal basis for China's proposals for peaceful reunification with

Taiwan issued last September, under which the Taiwanese could keep their own army and economic system in exchange for submitting to Peking's nominal rule.

He then went on to refer to the citizens of Hong Kong and Macao, saying that their views too were highly valued in China and that Peking hoped they would discuss the constitution "in a thorough way" alongside the Taiwanese.

Although Mr. Peng's statement made no direct references to the future of Hong Kong and Macao, it was clear to analysts here that the two territories had been purposely linked with Taiwan, possibly with the aim of testing public reaction before a visit to Peking by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in September.

Arafat becomes centre of attention



Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat, seen with a refugee child Wednesday during a tour of camps, is like a movie star these days. Wherever he goes, the local and international press, covering West Beirut only since the invading Israeli forces besieged it, follow him like a movie star and record all his movements—those that are not off limits for security reasons. (A.P. wirephoto)

West deplores Soviet direct phone cuts

MOSCOW (R) — Western and neutral countries have complained to the Soviet Union about the abolition of direct telephone dialling to the West, which finally took effect Friday.

Diplomatic sources said a representative of Denmark, currently president of the European Community, called at the Soviet foreign ministry to ask for an explanation of the move.

The Danish diplomat said the abolition of direct dialling, which was first introduced into Moscow two years ago for the Olympics, would affect foreign embassies, businessmen and journalists.

The foreign ministry officials said they were unaware of the abolition, which was not officially announced, but promised a reply later.

Diplomats said neutral Austria also complained to the foreign ministry Friday and other European states might follow suit.

"This is a clear step backwards and we do not like it," one diplomat commented.

Postal authorities of several Western countries were told some weeks ago that the number of phone links with the Soviet Union would be cut on July 1. But the move did not go into effect on that day and there was speculation that it might have been cancelled altogether.

From Thursday, Moscow callers trying to reach Western Europe heard only a recorded voice telling them to dial the operator.

Direct calls from the West to Moscow were still possible on Friday however, and direct dialling from Moscow to Eastern Europe appeared to be unaffected.

No-one was available at the Soviet communications ministry to comment on the move. Western diplomats said the cutback appeared to be a political step to reduce Soviet citizens' contacts with friends and relatives in the West.

Factional fighting changes shape of Angolan regime

LISBON (R) — Black nationalists in Angola's ruling party have apparently suffered a serious setback in a move that could alter the balance of power in the Luanda regime, according to Western diplomats in Luanda.

The position of two leading members of the black nationalist faction, Health Minister Agostinho Andre Mendes de Carvalho and former Agricultural Minister Manuel Pedro Pacavira, appears to have been considerably weakened at the last meeting of the central committee of the ruling mpla-workers' party.

Angolan embassy officials in Lisbon said Mr. Pacavira had been sacked as the central committee's secretary in charge of the productive sector — a key economic post — for "serious errors, including deviations from the party's agrarian policies."

Mr. Mendes de Carvalho was

reprimanded for "showing lack of respect for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in a speech."

Western diplomats in Luanda, contacted by telephone from Lisbon, said the public criticism seemed a departure from the usual policy of finely balancing the different factions in Angola's ruling party.

The two men have clashed with the party's pro-Soviet tendency over Luanda's support for the guerrillas fighting for the independence of neighbouring Namibia (South West Africa) and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, according to the diplomats.

Any loss of influence by the black nationalists would strengthen the hand of the pro-Soviet faction at a time when there seems to be progress towards a Namibian settlement and Angola is under growing pressure to send the Cuban soldiers home, they added.

Hijacker let out on bail in Colombo

COLOMBO (R) — A magistrate has ordered the release of hijacker Sapala Ekanayake on bail of 500,000 rupees (\$25,000) here.

Ekanayake, a 33-year-old Sri Lankan, was remanded in prison on July 4, charged with extortion and keeping stolen cash after he hijacked an Italian airliner to Bangkok last month. He threatened to blow up the aircraft, which had 261 people aboard, and received a ransom of \$300,000.

The magistrate Friday rejected a request by the state that Ekanayake be remanded for another two weeks.

Nicaragua says church sects act as fifth column for rightists

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua has said that rightists helped by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Evangelical sects working as a fifth column launched a "silent invasion" from Honduras 12 days ago.

The leftist authorities said that 100 people had died in recent fighting centred on the rugged northern provinces which they said had been infiltrated by more than 1,000 heavily-armed guerrillas.

Vice-interior Minister Luis Carrion told reporters Friday that guerrillas were still crossing the border "with the logistical and tactical support of the CIA."

"150 of them can infiltrate the country in half an hour as others pin down our frontier guards with diversionary attacks," he said.

He gave no details of the fighting only a few days before the third anniversary of the leftist revolution which was led by most of the current Sandinista leaders.

Both Commander Carrion and Interior Minister Tomas Borge denounced foreign religious sects working in Nicaragua as "nests of counter-revolutionary activity."

Commander Borge said there were almost 100 of the sects, including Mormons and Jehovah's witnesses, active here. He said some of their pastors were on the CIA payroll or former soldiers of the late rightist dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Friday night, about 5,000 demonstrators took over a Mormon temple in Managua, demanding that it should be used as a school. The government called the demonstration "a spontaneous act of popular feeling."

Hidden British convict caught

WIGAN, England (R) — A man hiding from police lived for eight years in a hole two feet (60 centimetres) deep under the floorboards of his own house.

For the first two years, Norman Green, a 42-year-old married man with six children, never moved from the hole and never saw daylight or anybody except his wife.

Detectives discovered the hole during a raid in March. Mr. Green had disappeared just before Christmas 1974, after being questioned by police about alleged offences at the home of an 86-year-old woman.

He told his story to reporters Thursday, following a decision by the director of public prosecutions that no further action would be taken against him.

Mr. Green said he carved a hole in the floor with a penknife and hid because he was terrified of being found by the police and questioned again. His wife Pauline provided food and drink and he first emerged two years later.

He looked in a mirror and found his hair was two feet (60 cms) long and grey. His front teeth had fallen out and his eyes were red. He could scarcely face sunlight and for days he could not walk.

He said: "My weight just went to seven stone (44.5 kilograms). I lay in the darkness, thinking."

"I prayed: 'Please God end this nightmare.' All the time I was thinking of what Pauline and the kids were going through. It was terrible lying there listening to them talking and playing but unable to let them know I was there."

Gradually he came out of the hole more often and was introduced to his children as "Michael", their mother's friend.

"They didn't recognise me as their father who had disappeared a few years ago," Mr. Green said.

Sri Lankan movement awarded Belgian prize for development

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — The board of directors of the King Baudouin Foundation has awarded the Second King Baudouin International Development Prize to A.T. Ariyaratne and his Sarvodaya Shramadana movement in Sri Lanka.

The prize rewards people or organisations without distinction of nationality that have made a substantial contribution toward the development of the Third World or to the solidarity and the good relations between the industrialised countries and the developing countries. Particular importance is attached to activities having possible multiplier effects and to those that enable the people of the Third

World to work for their own development.

The prize, which amounts to 3 million Belgian francs, will be presented to the presence of the king on Nov. 24, 1982 at the royal palace in Brussels.

The Sarvodaya Shramadana (volunteer) movement was founded in 1958 in Sri Lanka by A.T. Ariyaratne. This movement expanded continually and now involves more than 3000 villages or more than a million people. The techniques of development that Sarvodaya Shramadana endeavors to promote, call upon the local populations to take upon themselves the supplying of their basic needs and the improvement of their living conditions.

South African backed guerrilla war shakes Mozambican government

By Rodney Pinder

MAPUTO — A South African-backed guerrilla war has been stepped up inside Mozambique, shaking the government of President Samora Machel, according to Western diplomats here.

Rebels have carried a campaign of killing, looting and sabotage across the impoverished countryside to within 200 kilometres of the capital, putting the old guerrilla fighters of the ruling Frelimo Party on the defensive for the first time since independence seven years ago.

The diplomats say they do not believe the Marxist government is seriously threatened yet, but say it could be if it does not wrest the initiative from the shadowy "banditos" soon.

"The problem is bigger now than it was six months ago and growing," said one senior envoy. "We don't think there is a danger to the stability of the government yet, but I would not be surprised if things were different by the end of the year."

No diplomatic missions here doubt black African allegations that the warfare is fuelled by neighbouring South Africa, the last white redoubt on the dark continent.

S. African aid

The diplomats and Mozambicans say the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM) is supplied by air and sea by South Africa. Dakota transports lumber across southeastern Zimbabwe to drop guns and munitions. Patrol boats are believed to carry other material to remote Indian Ocean beaches.

South African helicopters rescued white advisers from a

rebel base overrun by government troops last November, officials say. Propaganda in support of the RNM is beamed from Voz da Africa Livre (Voice of Free Africa) in the Transvaal.

The rebel group, believed by diplomats to number between 6,000 and 10,000, was created in 1976 by the beleaguered whites of Rhodesia. They recruited blacks, who had fought for Portugal in Mozambique in order to undermine President Machel, who was providing bases for Robert Mugabe's guerrilla forces.

When Zimbabwe became independent in 1980 and Mr. Mugabe assumed power, the RNM was taken over by South African military intelligence, according to Western analysts in the region.

The Mozambicans and their black southern African friends accuse South Africa of trying to destabilise its neighbours to keep them economically dependent and demonstrate to its own peoples that black rule does not work.

Largely political

Diplomats have noted on strong political motivation for the RNM, merely a geographically anti-Marxist and pro-capitalist. No notable political figure has emerged as a leader.

Mozambique says the guerrillas' commander is Afonso Dhlakama, an ex-constituent of the Portuguese army who joined Frelimo forces in 1974 and was dishonourably discharged from the Mozambican army a year later for theft.

A prominent Portuguese businessman who quit Mozambique just before independence, Jorge Jardim, describes himself as European representative of the RNM and, like the group's only foreign spokesman, Evo Fer-

nandes, lives in Portugal.

Until the end of last year, the activities of the RNM were generally accepted to be little more than an irritant to President Machel. Its activities were confined mainly to remote areas in central and northwestern Mozambique.

But its area of operation has suddenly expanded to cover about half the country, from the Malawi border down across the Save River as far as Manjacaze and Xai Xai.

The guerrillas appear to have scattered following the destruction of their main base at Garagua in western Mozambique near the Zimbabwe border last November. Mozambique says routes to the sea are the region's only alternative to South Africa, and if they fail so will SADC.

Aid projects have been attacked and foreign workers, desperately needed if Mozambique is to drag itself out of a morass of underdevelopment, have been driven off. Fifty Swedes fled into Zimbabwe last month, abandoning an important sawmill project, after a Portuguese and Mozambican were killed by rebels on the highway between Mutare and Beira.

The government is clearly worried and there are signs it is prepared to soften its Marxist ideology in an attempt to win more friends in the West for a military and political revival.

The Mozambique economy has been a disaster area since independence, when a mass exodus of Portuguese left the country illiterate and unskilled. Severe droughts and a steadily collapsing transport system have compounded the problem, creating large areas of real hunger. Food is rationed in the cities and shop windows are mostly empty.

It amounts to fertile ground for discontent and some government officials acknowledge they have been slow to react.

"Our biggest problems are our own shortcomings," said one.

President Machel has taken a hard line on the counter-offensive. He has ordered that anyone who has been called up again. The 850,000 people of Maputo have been promised arms to defend their city. Groups of young party militants have been made into a militia.

The government currently gets most of its military help from the Eastern Bloc. Several hundred Soviet, East German and Cuban specialists are involved in training.

Basques claim credit for bomb attack

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R) — Basque separatist extremists claimed responsibility for planting 21 bombs which damaged a number of public buildings and injured one man in the Basque country Friday night, a communique issued to Basque newspapers said Saturday.

The political-military wing (ETA P-M) of the divided separatist group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) said it planted the bombs which hit the Basque cities of San Sebastian, Bilbao and Vitoria and the city of Pamplona, claimed by separatists as part of the Basque country.

About 20 kilograms of explosives were used in the time-bombs, according to the directorate of security in Madrid.

San Sebastian and Bilbao had been hardest hit, with seven blasts each, the directorate said.

Warnings were given only in San Sebastian, where three other devices were defused, police said. Only one man, in Pamplona, had been slightly injured.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Spain to sell military hardware to Egypt

MADRID (R) — Spain is negotiating a billion-dollar sale to Egypt of lorries, armoured vehicles and ships, defence industry sources said here Friday. They said the quantities of equipment and price were still under negotiation between the manufacturer, the state holding company INI and the Egyptian government but the total figure was likely to be around \$1 billion. Authoritative sources at the vehicle manufacturer ENASA said their share of the deal could be around \$700 million for about 3,000 cross-country vehicles including 600 armoured ones. ENASA already has a \$500 million contract with Egypt for delivery of 7,500 lorries over the next three years. The sources could not say when the deal would be signed and added that Egypt's requirements could change within its financial limits.

Trudeau's popularity hits bottom

OTTAWA (R) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's popularity has sunk to an all-time low and only 28 per cent of Canadians now approve of him, according to a poll published Saturday.

The Gallup showed 61 per cent disapproved of the way he was handling the job — three per cent more than in the last poll in February.

Mr. Trudeau achieved his highest popularity rating in 1980 when he returned to power after Conservative leader Joe Clark had been prime minister for less than a year.

Mr. Trudeau, who has held the post for 13 years, has said he does not intend to stand again. The next general election is not due until 1985.

Sihanouk visits China

PEKING (R) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the newly-formed coalition government aimed at driving the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea, arrived in Peking from Bangkok Saturday for a week-long visit.

He was met at the airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and drove off in a limousine flying the flag of his former bitter enemies, the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which is also the flag of the coalition.

U.S. envoy suggests where Lebanon aid should go

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Most of the \$65 million designated by the United States for Lebanese relief work are likely to be used for repair of severe damage to essential public services such as power, water supply, city streets and sanitation facilities, according to Mr. Peter McPherson who testified before the House of Representatives committee on foreign affairs July 15. AID (Agency for International Development) administrator McPherson, as President Reagan's special representative for emergency relief to Lebanon, just completed a fact-finding tour which took him through South Lebanon, including the cities of Damour, Tyre, and Sidon. He commended the efforts of international organisations, along with United States private voluntary agencies—many of which received some U.S. disaster relief funds—for what he termed "a highly successful international relief effort to administer to the emergency life-threatening needs of the victims of the fighting."

While Mr. McPherson declined to give a precise estimate of the casualties involved, he emphasised that "We don't have a major problem at this time" with availability of facilities and personnel for treating injured victims of the fighting.

Zia arrives for hajj

BAHRAIN (R) — Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq arrived in Saudi Arabia Saturday for pilgrimage at Mecca. Islam's holiest shrine, the official Saudi press agency said. The Pakistani leader is a frequent visitor to the kingdom, which is a major financial and political supporter of Pakistan. Gen. Zia was in Saudi Arabia to offer condolences on King Khaled's death a month ago, when he also performed pilgrimage at Mecca.

Pakistan demands withdrawal of foreign troops from Somalia

KARACHI (Agencies) — The government of Pakistan has expressed serious concern over the reported foreign armed intervention in Somalia. A statement issued in Islamabad expressed deep concern of the government and people of Pakistan over the territorial integrity of an Islamic and non-aligned country. The statement underlined Pakistan's firm opposition to the use of force in inter-state relations and contained a call for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Somali territory, and an end to hostilities.

Mitterrand to visit Greece in September

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand will make a two-day official visit to Greece in September, French presidential aides said Friday. The precise dates would be given a fortnight before the visit, they said. His talks in Athens are expected to cover Greece's problems within the European Community as well as the situation in the Mediterranean, defence matters and the Arab-Israeli crisis.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN
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Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ KQ10976
♥ 86
♦ Void
♦ Q10987

WEST **EAST**
♦ A542 ♦ J3
♥ 94 ♥ J732
♦ KJ10642 ♦ A9
♦ J ♦ AK653

SOUTH
♦ 8
♥ AKQ105
♦ Q8753
♦ 42

The Bidding:
East South West North
1 ♦ 2 ♥ Dble Pass
2 ♦ 2 ♥ Dble 2 ♥
Dble Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

There is a simple way to avoid being end played. Get rid of your high cards when you can afford to do so!

This hand is from a recent pair competition. West's double of one heart was "negative"; i.e., for takeout, not penalties. North decided that it was not worth hiding a suit in which West was known to have at least four cards, so he simply corrected to hearts when his partner's

second suit was doubled. East's double was based on the form of competition — at duplicate pairs you often have to make close doubles if you want to obtain a reasonable score.

West led the jack of clubs, covered by the queen and won by the king. East made the obvious shift to a trump. Declarer won the ace and ruffed a diamond in dummy. He led the king of spades from the table. West won the ace and exited with a diamond to his partner's ace. East cashed the ace of clubs and played a low club.

Declarer ruffed with the ten of trumps and cashed the king and queen. On these tricks East carefully followed with the seven and jack of trumps! Now, when declarer led the five of trumps, East was able to underplay the three, leaving declarer on lead. On declarer's forced diamond lead, West was able to take two diamond tricks to complete a one-trick set.

Observe what would have happened if East had left himself with a high trump. He would have been thrown in with the last trump and would then have been forced to lead a black suit, allowing dummy to collect the last three tricks — and the contract.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا هو الحل"